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THE TABLET.

No. XXXIV.

"The fear of punishment may restrain some people from the commission of atrocious crimes; but it is expecting too much from that passion, to imagine that it is alone capable of guarding youth against immoral or imprudent actions."

TO determine how far it is proper to lay prohibitions upon the conduct of children, constitutes one of the most difficult parts of education. Too much severity or too much indulgence produce respectively a train of very serious consequences. It is however much more easy to complain of this difficulty, than to remove it. There are two important points of view, in which the subject shall be considered.

In the first place, it is requisite to distinguish between habits that may be denominated good or bad; and secondly what are the most suitable methods to prevent the one, and promote the other. Having determined what actions are improper, it will of course be enquired, what is the best way to secure a child against the temptation to commit them. Indolent or austere parents will be apt to conclude at once, that severe prohibitions are the most effectual security against the allurements of vice and folly. Those who are indolent wish to avoid the trouble of examining the different springs of the human mind, and therefore remain so ignorant of the true character of a rational being, that it is very doubtful whether their children are ever taught to love or practice the moral duties. To make the matter easy and cut short the labor of enquiry and investigation, arbitrary regulations are adopted, which suggest no other motive to shun evil actions, than what results from the fear of breaking through prohibitions. Austere men being destitute of fine feelings, and an amiable disposition, take delight in rigorous precepts and discipline. Their temper is so morose and unindulging, that they characterize as vicious and reproachful, many customs and habits, which in the view of other people are innocent and even useful. It is obvious to a moderate capacity that takes any pains to reflect on the subject, that such people will generally find their children perverse and prone to an excessive career of vice.

The great point to be accomplished is to counteract and divert temptation to bad actions, by rendering an opposite conduct more desirable. This can only be effected by creating motives to a good conduct, that shall be stronger than what impel to a bad one. If children do not take such pleasure in the company and approbation of their parents, as to make it their chief delight to obey and gratify them, there is an end to every reasonable hope of their being virtuous or amiable. By accumulating rigorous prohibitions children take a disgust against their parents, and acquire an habitual inclination to thwart and disregard their injunctions.

Every person should conclude that he is pursuing a wrong mode of education, if he finds that his child does not prefer home to any other place, and consider his parents as his best friends and most entertaining companions. As soon as a youth dislikes the company of his father, he will feel an inclination to disobey his commands, and oppose his wishes. In proportion as prohibitions are rigid and numerous will the young reprobate strengthen his fortitude to break them, or improve his sagacity to elude them. He acts upon the presumption, that they are all useless and arbitrary.

A youth let loose upon a world full of temptations and intrigues, with a persuasion that he has been hood-winked and duped in his education, has nothing to guide his future steps. It is altogether a matter of accident whether he makes a virtuous man or a knave and vagabond. One cannot pronounce with any certainty what will be the destiny of such an adventurer. If he falls into good company before he has been seduced by bad, it is possible he may form good principles and habits. But should he on his first escape from parental authority, meet with profligate associates, there is little hope he will preserve his morals or his character. Whatever new connections he forms, he will be obliged to assume different notions and manners from those under which he was educated It is to be expected he will imitate the actions of those with whom he associates. He will soon imagine that his parental reproofs and counsels were founded in error of judgment, and in an utter ignorance of human life. In this however he is mistaken. Many of the admonitions were proper in themselves, but by being blended with others that were merely capricious and unnecessary, the whole are rejected and disowned.

The subject is capable of being thrown into so many different lights, that I shall venture once more to resume it.

SKETCH OF THE POLITICAL STATE OF AMERICA.

WHILE among the various objects which claim the attention of government, none can be esteemed of more importance in their nature and consequences than the finances of this country; perhaps in no other instance have the sanguine hopes of individuals led them into so wrong conclusions, as to the immediate practicability of making the proper arrangements of this comprehensive subject; there can be no doubt, that for the revival, establishment and support of public credit, provision ought to be made as early as possible for the discharge of at least the interest of both the foreign and domestic debt; but we are on many accounts not yet ripe for these appropriations: The doctrine of anticipating funds, is equally ruinous to public as private measures: We have already experienced great inconvenience and loss of credit, by promissing more than we have been found able to perform: We ought therefore, in future, to avoid by wiser plans of administration, an evil of such a dangerous tendency—let time be given to ascertain the nett product of our customs and ability from other sources to answer the demands on government.—To shun the evil just mentioned, would be a sufficient consideration to justify the policy of this mode of procedure; but an object of still greater consequence, prior to making our appropriations, will be to have the fiscal department of this country more compleatly systemized and simplified; as in its present deranged and confused state, it seems almost impossible to have a due idea or knowledge of it. Requisitions totally complied with—others in part, and others not at all—the accounts between the States not yet adjusted, appear on the face of the present schedule.—But considering the harrassed situation of the country during the late war—the confusion introduced by a fluctuating currency—our youth and inexperience in the science of fiscal legislation—the weakness of the federal compact, &c. &c.—a derangement of our finances was rather to be expected than admired at: But as we now feel a more perfect consistency in our political situation, and as the present government possesses most of the resources of the country, it will be found not only expedient, but indispensably necessary to form a general liquidation of our domestic debt, consolidating the whole into one great national mass—by which we shall avoid much future confusion in its management—prevent a division of the public interests—promote that general equality of circumstances among the inhabitants of the Union, which will produce a harmony both of sentiment and exertion in their duty to the public.

Though in making the arrangement, perfect justice cannot be done to each individual State, it is a partial sacrifice, which principles of patriotism and a regard to the future welfare of their country must prompt them to make to the general good: Their respective balances can be placed on the ground of other loans, subject to similar terms of payment.

Upon a proper adjustment of these great principles, and having from experience obtained an accurate knowledge of our nett income; it will be in the power of government, by the consent of the public creditors, to establish the domestic debt on an interest of at most 4 per cent. which will make a saving of 547,678 2-90ths dollars per annum compared with the present rate of interest as the debt now stands, at the same time giving satisfaction to the lenders, as 4 per cent. punctually paid; is far preferable to 6 per cent. only promissed, and in proportion as the rate of interest is lowered our power for punctual payment will be encreased.

Whatever necessity may arise from the nature of our contracts, to urge a discharge of the principal of the foreign debt—I do not see either our ability, the expediency or policy of attempting at present a discharge any part of the principal of the domestic; as that properly funded, on a moderate but sure interest, will form a national stock or capital, and essentially assist a general circulation—the progress of manufactures, and internal labor—in promotion of which object, the establishment of a national bank under proper regulations would be found serviceable, into which the money arising from the public revenue can be paid from time to time, and the officers of the revenue be obliged to receive its notes as cash in all payments: There is no nation better adapted than this for such an establishment, as its commerce, resources and power are upon the encrease, which with the advanced rate of interest, for even 4 per cent. is above the general funds in Europe, will be to all appearance a sufficient inducement to foreigners, as well as natives, to vest their property in the public funds of this country—I feel assured, that should our inclination run parallel with our ability, we have it in our power to place them on the most respectable and solid grounds. AMERICANUS.

PROGRESS OF MANUFACTURES.

IT must afford great pleasure to every well wisher to his country, to see the rapid progress that manufactures are making among us.—While under the shackles of Great Britain every effort of that sort was cramped, and their acts of Parliament were numerous, for preventing every attempt to promote them; but no sooner was our Independence established, than the efforts of genius prevailed, and the manufacture of WOOL-CARDS,* in which upwards of eight hundred persons, including men, women and children, are daily employed in the town of Boston, has arrived to such a degree of perfection, by the improvements made in the machinery, invented by the native genius of the country, as to rival the Europeans in the fabrication of that article; and the States of America are supplied at near fifty per cent. less than they used to pay for British wool cards before the revolution: That although *at present* the manufacturers are obliged to import the wire from Europe, yet under that disadvantage they are able to make the cards, pay a second freight to Europe, and under sell them in their own markets.

Nor is the manufacture of SAIL CLOTH, lately established in Boston, the least esteemed for its great utility and public benefit; as most of the vessels fitted out of late, from this and the neighboring ports, are either partly or wholly cloathed from the Boston Factory, and the proprietors of the manufactory have the satisfaction to find that it is generally approved of, and has the preference to European Duck. The short period that has elapsed since the looms were first productive, affords but a single instance of a trial being made of the cloth, which was pronounced by the fishermen, who used it upon the banks of Newfoundland, to be *"the best Canvass"* they ever failed with: and such is the encouragement given to it, that, though they can turn out upwards of twelve hundred yards a week, yet for the most part of the time, the cloth is anticipated in the looms; as the public have the flattering prospect that it will not be liable to mildew, owing to the great care and pains taken in the factory to prevent the use of any ingredient that may be productive of it, and we have assurances from the gentlemen interested in it, that if attention is paid to the cultivation of FLAX, so as to afford them an ample supply, they mean to extend the manufacture so far as to turn out one hundred pieces per week, which they are encouraged to do from the disposition of the female part of the community to contribute to so great a work; and I may too assert Messrs. Printers, that the establishment of the manufacture is much more owing to their exertions in the cause of industry than to the Male part of the inhabitants.

I cannot conclude without remarking, that the NAIL MANUFACTORY has so far succeeded as totally to preclude the necessity of the importation of that article, and instead of importing near three thousand casks annually into this Commonwealth, we are able to supply our home consumption and export considerable quantities to other markets—nor should I do justice to the manufacture of Paper Hangings, not to mention the great progress made in that art: A gentleman of respectability in the town, concerned in that business, has declared, that if he can be allowed one year to provide stock, he will engage after that to make sufficient to supply the whole United States, and as to quality, the productions will *sufficiently* speak for themselves.—The silence that has been observed respecting our manufactures has induced the writer of this to remark upon those four capital branches; much more might be said upon many others of less importance, which will probably be taken up in some future paper. HERALD *of* FREEDOM.

* *Within the last eleven months there has been manufactured by* Giles Richards & Co. 61,800 *pair of Wool and Cotton Cards.*

Boston, July 23, 1789.

CONFINEMENT FOR CRIMES.

THE ministry of England have agreed to a partial adoption of DR. RUSH's plan for changing the punishment of capital offenders to solitary imprisonment instead of death. In Gloucestershire, where several persons have been doomed to seven years seclusion from that society whose peace and security their bad conduct tended to disturb, the horror that has seized them is not to be described. They beg with the greatest earnestness, that they may be hanged out of their misery. Some ask to see their wives and children only for a moment, but this is not allowed them; in short no punishment ever devised seems so well calculated to soften the hearts of the hardened and insensible.

FURTHER ADVICES BY THE BRITISH PACKET.

PARIS, MAY 25.

IT is impoſſible to paint to you the agitation of men's minds at this moſt critical moment. Every attempt is making to conciliate the three orders of which the aſſembly of the States General is compoſed ; yet the public fears continue to preponderate over their hopes, and a ſchiſm, with all its dreadful conſequences, ſeems to be the general apprehenſion. The twenty repreſentatives of the commons of Paris take their ſeats to-morrow, ſo that the aſſembly will proceed inſtantly to bring matters to a criſis. The commons have named a conciliatory commiſſion of ſixteen to confer with the other two orders ; the clergy eight, and the nobles eight ; but the election of the latter, on a ſcrutiny, has unfortunately fallen on the moſt ariſtocratical members of that body, whoſe general ſentiments may be deduced from the numbers on the firſt grand diviſion, when the minority, in favor of the union of the three orders conſiſted only of forty-ſeven againſt 188.—The ſame queſtion was carried againſt the popular wiſh by a much ſmaller majority in the clergy, viz. 122 againſt 114.—The parochial eccleſiaſtics, or repreſentatives of the rectors of pariſhes in the National Aſſembly being almoſt to a man inclined to the cauſe of freedom, a weight, which added to the patriotic Nobles ſhould it be at length determined to vote by numbers in a mixed aſſembly, would turn the ſcale decidedly in favor of the nation. Every thing, therefore, to be expected from this momentous meeting hinges on this deciſion—for there ſeems but little, if any room for modification. The Aſſembly of the Third Eſtate abounds in men of the greateſt ability and firmneſs ; their information and eloquence have already aſtoniſhed the perſons who have aſſiſted at their preliminary debate. The following are the ſixteen members named on the conciliatory commiſſion, ſome of whom are no ſtrangers to the literary world in Europe—Meſſrs. Rabaud de St. Etienne, le Chapelier, Mounier, Taget, (of the French Academy) Bailey (of the ſame) Touret, Miliier, Dupont, le Grand, Volney, (author of the Travels in Syria and Egypt) Rhedon, Liquier, Carat, Salomon, Bergaſſe, and Barnard. Theſe deputies have received expreſs orders to enter into no matter whatever, but an invitation to the privileged orders to unite and verify their reſpective powers in common, the firſt ſtep to their voting promiſcuouſly together. And ſecondly, to keep an exact regiſter of what paſſes at the conference. This conference, therefore, will neceſſarily bring on the grand queſtion.

On Wedneſday laſt, the clergy, by a conſiderable majority, agreed to renounce all their pecuniary privileges and exemptions. The nobles are expected to adopt the ſame meaſure ; but the violence with which they are daily attacked on all their lofty pretenſions, has almoſt driven many of them to wiſh to make a ſtand ; nay, even royalty itſelf is already ſaid to caſt a longing retroſpect on paſt times, and to dread the ſhock of that maſs whoſe momentum is not to be withſtood.

In the environs of the capital, 15,000 men, including 4000 horſe, are hourly expected, beſides the uſual garriſon of the French and Swiſs guards, &c. though it is now ſaid the order for a camp is countermanded. The execution of the rioters took place on Friday, without any tumult, owing to the preſence of all the military in and about Paris.

The Dauphin's illneſs has taken rather a favourable turn within theſe few days, but it ſeems improbable he ſhould long ſurvive.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

On the 25th of April the Empreſs of Ruſſia diſtributed the rewards to thoſe who diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the capture of Oczakow. Prince Potemkin received the ſtaff of command entwined with laurel, and richly adorned with diamonds, a letter of thanks, a medal ſtruck in memory of his ſkilful and intrepid behavior, and the ſum of 100,000 roubles in money. To Generals, Prince Repnin, and Mr. Suwarof, her Majeſty gave, to the former a gold ſword richly ſet with brilliants, and to the latter, a plume of brilliants to wear in his hat ; to Lieut. Generals, Mr. de Naſchtſchokin, 700 peaſants, Paul de Potemkin, a ſword, De Hecking a large eſtate in Livonia, and to Prince Gallitzin, a ſword ; to Generals, Baron Pahleh 500 peaſants, Mr. Buchalz, Tehmers, and Meknob, each a gold hilted ſword ; to Colonels, Rſcewſky, Ponakof, Kiſelſef, Fiſcher, Dezef, Markof, and to Lieut. Col. Juſchkof, each a gold, hilted ſword ; to the widow of Major Muller, of the artillery, killed in the attack of Oczakow, an eſtate in Livonia ; to Major General Mevendorf, Lieutenant Col. Miller, and Major Hering, of the artillery, each an eſtate in Livonia ; to all the ſubalterns, and ſoldiers, each a medal of ſilver.

Her Majeſty has beſides made many promotions, and diſtributed a number of ribbons of Orders.

SULTAN SELIM IIId.

This Prince, whoſe reign will probably form an era in the Turkiſh annals, was born in 1761, and is undoubtedly the moſt accompliſhed Monarch that ever ſwayed the Ottoman ſceptre.

He ſpeaks ſeveral languages with facility and elegance ; is well acquainted with ancient and modern hiſtory, and remarkably attached to the arts and ſciences.

It is thought that his elevation to the throne will produce a revolution in the manners of the Muſſelmen, and form the epoch of their civil nation.

That numerous and ferocious people neither want genius nor abilities : To augment their knowledge, to remove their prejudices, and to free their minds from the ſhackles of ſuperſtition, would be an attempt worthy of a patriot Sovereign, and is ſaid to be the deſign of this young Father of the Faithful.

Letters from L'Orient, Nantes, Bourdeaux, and other French ports, give an account that conſiderable quantities of American ſalted beef in barrels and Tierces, from Boſton and other parts of North-America, had arrived there, and though much inferior in quality to the Iriſh proviſion beef, had a tolerable ſale, the price being on an average from fifteen to twenty pr. cent. leſs than what is uſually ſhipped from that kingdom. *Sans doute!*

[*THE reſpectful addreſs of the Legiſlature of the State of New-York to* The Preſident *of the United States, was preſented, on Tueſday laſt, by the Speaker of the Aſſembly. The indiſpoſition of the Preſident of the Senate prevented his attending on this occaſion, and was the cauſe why it was not preſented ſooner.*

To THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

The reſpectful Addreſs of the Senate and Aſſembly of the State of New-York.

SIR,

WHILE our country at large bears a cheerful teſtimony to your diſtinguiſhed virtues and ſervices, we the Senate and Aſſembly of the State of New-York, avail ourſelves of the earlieſt opportunity ſince your election to the Preſidency of the United States, to preſent you our ſincere and affectionate congratulations upon your appointment to that illuſtrious ſtation.

The citizens of this State, in the courſe of the late deſtructive war, preſſed with calamities and dangers, with grateful admiration beheld you diſplaying the brighteſt military talents for their defence and ſafety ; and when theſe were no longer neceſſary, their prayers and acclamations attended you retiring from the head of a victorious army, to the enjoyments of domeſtic life.

After ſuch diſtinguiſhed proofs of fortitude and admiration, no motive but the pureſt patriotiſm could have induced you to liſten to the voice of your country, and to reaſſume the arduous duties of a public ſtation.

We are confident, Sir, of expreſſing with fidelity the ſentiments of the freemen of this State, when we aſſure you of the regard they have for your perſon, of the confidence they repoſe in your wiſdom, and of the firm expectation they entertain that your adminiſtration will, by the bleſſing of Almighty God, be glorious to yourſelf, and happy for your country.

Permit us to add, that we ſhall do all in our power to make your reſidence in this State agreeable ; and at all times be ready to afford you our united aid and ſupport.

In behalf of the Senate,
PIERRE VAN CORTLANDT, Preſident.
In behalf of the Aſſembly,
GULIAN VERPLANCK, Speaker.

Albany, July 15, 1789.

THE PRESIDENT was pleaſed to make the following ANSWER.

To the SENATE *and* ASSEMBLY *of the State of New-York.*

GENTLEMEN,

THE affectionate congratulations of ſo reſpectable a body as the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the State of New-York, on my election to the Preſidency of the United States, fill my breaſt with the moſt pleaſing ſenſations.

In the fortitude and perſeverance of the citizens of this State, even amidſt the calamities and dangers with which they were ſurrounded in the late war, I found a reſource, which it always gave me pleaſure to acknowledge in the ſtrongeſt and moſt grateful terms. I may alſo be permitted to add, the ſatisfaction I experienced in retiring to the enjoyments of domeſtic life was greatly enhanced by a reflection that their public virtue had been finally crowned with complete ſucceſs.

I am now truly happy that my motives, for reaſſuming the arduous duties of a public ſtation, have met with your approbation. And at the ſame time I entreat you will be perſuaded that nothing could be better calculated to encourage me to hope for proſperity in the execution of the duties of my office than the aſſurances you have given of the favorable ſentiments and expectations of the freemen of your State.

I requeſt, gentlemen, that you will accept my beſt thanks for your polite intimation that you will do every thing in your power to make my reſidence in your State agreeable ; as well as for your patriotic promiſe of being always ready to afford your united aid and ſupport.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 5, 1789.

A meſſage was received from the Senate by their Secretary, informing the Hon. Houſe that they had concurred with amendments, in the bills for eſtabliſhing the War Department—and for eſtabliſhing the Government of the Weſtern Territory—Theſe two Bills, as amended by the Senate, were then taken into conſideration, and paſſed to be enacted.

The engroſſed bill for regiſtering veſſels—to regulate the coaſting trade, &c. was read a third time, the blanks filled up, and the queſtion, Shall this bill paſs ? carried in the affirmative.

A meſſage was received from *The Preſident* of the United States, by *Mr. Secretary Lear*, with the Act for ſettling the accounts between the United States and individual States, to which The Preſident has affixed his approbation and ſignature.

A Committee was then appointed to bring in a bill for eſtabliſhing the pay of the Executive officers, and of their clerks.

The Houſe then took up the report of the committee reſpecting the Virginia ſeſſion—this report being read, Mr. *White* offered a reſolution to the following purport, viz. That the reſolution of Congreſs of the 17th of Auguſt, 1788, ſo far as it might be conſtrued to invalidate any locations of land made by, or on account of the troops of the Virginia line, on the late continental eſtabliſhment, ought to be reſcinded. Laid on the table

In committee of the whole, on the bill for eſtabliſhing the compenſations to be allowed the Members of both Houſes.

A motion was made by Mr. *Goodhue*, and ſupported by Mr. *Sedgwick*, to ſtrike out Six Dollars, and inſert Five—this motion was negatived by a large majority. Some progreſs was made in the diſcuſſion, and the pay of the Members and Speaker agreed to as in the bill—the former at Six Dollars, and the latter at Twelve Dollars, pr. day.

The committee roſe without going through the Bill, and the Houſe adjourned.

THURSDAY, AUG. 6.

Mr. *White* from the ſtanding committee for examining the enrollment of the laws, reported that they had examined the act for eſtabliſhing Light Houſes &c. the act for eſtabliſhing a department of War, and the act for eſtabliſhing the government of the Weſtern Territory—that they were correct, and ready for the ſignature of the Speaker, who ſigned the ſame.

Mr. *White* aſked leave of abſence for the remainder of the ſeſſion—which was granted.

Mr. *Gerry* moved that a committee be appointed to report a catalogue of books neceſſary for the uſe of Congreſs—an eſtimate of the amount—and the beſt mode of procuring them. Laid on the table.

In committee of the whole on the bill for eſtabliſhing the compenſation to be allowed the Members of Congreſs, and their officers—ſome amendments to the bill were made—the committee then roſe, and reported the ſame, which were agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engroſſed : It now ſtands as follow :

The wages of the Speaker Twelve Dollars, pr. day—the other members Six Dollars pr. day—and two days pay for every 20 miles diſtance from home.

The ſalary of the Chaplains was fixed at the rate of 500 dollars pr. ann. during the ſeſſion of Congreſs.

The ſalary of the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the Houſe, at 1500 Dollars pr. ann. and Two Dollars pr. day, during the ſeſſions of Congreſs.

The firſt Clerks under the Secretary and Clerk of the Houſes, at Three Dollars, pr. day, and the other Clerks at Two Dollars pr. day, each, during the time they are employed.

The Serjeant at Arms Four Dollars pr. day, during the ſeſſions.

The Door-keepers 730 dollars pr. ann. and their Aſſiſtants, Two dollars pr. day, during the ſeſſions.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, informing, that they inſiſted on their amendment to the Treaſury-Bill, reſpecting the removability of the Secretary by the Preſident. Alſo that they had agreed to the reſolution of the Houſe for appointing a committee to report what buſineſs ought to be finiſhed previous to the adjournment, and appointed Mr. *Strong*, Mr. *Elſworth*, and Mr. *Carrol*, on their part. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7.

Mr. *Seney* preſented a memorial from *John White*, continental commiſſioner of accounts for the States of Pennſylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, appointed by the late Congreſs, praying that compenſation may be allowed to him and his aſſiſtants for ſervices performed, for ſpecial reaſons, after the expiration of his commiſſion: This memorial with accompanying papers were read, and on motion, refered to a committee, conſiſting of Mr. *Seney*, Mr. *Vining*. and Mr. *Heiſter*.

Mr. *Gerry* introduced a motion, that a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill for the further encouragement of the navigation and commerce of the United States. This motion was adopted, and a committee, conſiſting of Mr. *Gerry*, Mr. *Trumbull*, and Mr. *Burke* appointed.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, by the Hon. Gen. *Knox*, was received, reſpecting the preſent poſture of Indian affairs, ſuggeſting the propriety of appointing commiſſioners to inveſtigate and report their actual ſituation. The meſſage alſo noticed the ſubject of the militia throughout the United States—refered to a committee of the whole houſe upon the ſtate of the Union.

Another meſſage was received from the Preſident, by Mr. Secretary Lear, with three acts of Congreſs, to which the Preſident has affixed his approbation and ſignature, viz. The bill for eſtabliſhing Light-Houſes, Beacons, Buoys, and public Piers. the bill for eſtabliſhing the government of the Weſtern Territory, and the bill for eſtabliſhing the War Department.

The engroſſed bill for allowing compenſations to the members and officers of the two Houſes was read—a motion was then made by Mr. SEDGWICK, that the ſame ſhould be recommitted, this motion was ſeconded by ſeveral members, which brought on a debate.—In favor of the motion it was obſerved, that If the bill ſhould become a law in its preſent form, there was danger of its having an inauſpicious influence upon the reputation of the government, That the ſalaries of of the moſt reſpectable officers in ſome of the States, and particularly in Maſſachuſetts, where the Governor receives but 800l. a year, and the Judges of the Superior Courts but 300l. and where the public buſineſs is executed by men of the firſt abilities, and no difficulty exiſts in procuring the moſt competent talents for every department—would lead to enquiries upon theſe allowances, which it would be difficult to anſwer—that the compenſations propoſed to be given to ſome of the officers of Congreſs, will be conſidered as a profuſe and thoughtleſs application of the public money, and as greatly overating the ſervices for which ſuch compenſations are allowed—that in particular the ſum of 730 dollars to the door-keeper, was ſo out of proportion to other compenſations as to render the bill inconſiſtent with itſelf—that it was contrary to the rule adopted by the Houſe, with reſpect to other appointments, eſpecially the clerks in ſeveral departments, to ſome of which it was with difficulty that the Houſe conſented to allow 600 dollars, where talents and great reſponſibility were expected.

On the other hand it was ſaid that the bill had received repeated diſcuſſions, that it was now in the third ſtage of its progreſs, and if gentlemen had ſeriouſly thought of making ſo ſtrenuous an oppoſition. they ought to have come forward at an earlier day—that it would but ill comport with the principles of economy which ſome gentlemen appeared to advocate, to ſpend any more time in a tedious diſcuſſion of a bill which has ſo long been before the houſe: That if the bill was not ſo perfectly accurate as ſome gentlemen wiſhed, yet it would be more eligible to paſs it, than to ſacrifice the time of the Houſe in going over the ground again, eſpecially as every part of it had received the ſanction of a reſpectable majority—That the motion was entirely out of order, and if the rules of the Houſe were thus to be broken through, it was in the power of the diſappointed, forever to impede the public buſineſs—that as to the ſmall ſalaries given in particular States, the circumſtances did not apply, as gentlemen were in ſuch inſtances at home, and under no neceſſity of incurring any extra-expences, but that the members of Congreſs came from the extreme parts of the continent, and were ſuppoſed to make temporary ſacrifices when they took their ſeats in the Houſe—that with reſpect to the public opinion, however proper it may be to pay attention to it, if the Houſe under that influence was afraid to decide upon ſuch meaſures as the majority thought to be right, the conſtitution was but a name.

The queſtion for the re-commitment was determined in the affirmative; and the Houſe immediately went into a committee of the whole.—The ſeveral clauſes of the bill were then diſcuſſed, and the following amendments agreed to, viz. Inſtead of two days pay as an allowance for every twenty miles diſtance from the ſeat of government—ſix dollars for every twenty-five miles, was adopted—by which the Speaker is in this reſpect, put on an equality with the other members

The allowance of 730 dollars to the door-keepers was ſtruck out, and 3 dollars a day, during the ſeſſion, for himſelf, and ſuch laborers as he may find it neceſſary to employ, was voted. The other articles ſtand as agreed to yeſterday: the diſcuſſion being finiſhed, the committee roſe, and the chairman reported the amendments, which were acceded to by the Houſe, and the bill was again ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading on Monday next. The houſe then adjourned till to morrow, 10 o'clock.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 5.

A veſſel arrived here on Saturday laſt from the Streights, which brings a report of the *aſſaſſination* of the celebrated PAUL JONES, by a Britiſh officer in the Ruſſian naval ſervice: But we can collect no particulars of the horrid tranſaction. It ſeems, however, that he acquired great applauſe at the Court of Peterſburgh, in projecting and effecting the demolition of the Turkiſh fleet, under the command of the famous old Captain Pacha, the laſt campaign. That brilliant action, added to former grudges, and reſentments which the ungenerous Engliſh officers bore towards him, probably determined them, at all events, to rid themſelves of ſo formidable a rival.

We are happy in informing our readers, that in the memory of the oldeſt man among us, a more plentiful year has not been known than the preſent. Neither mildew nor fly has affected the wheat; the grain is heavy and full, and in large quantities. The other grains are likewiſe plenful, and of an excellent quality. Such diſtinguiſhed favors call for the gratitude of the inhabitants of the United States, to the great Author of Nature; eſpecially when theſe bleſſings of nature are connected in the ſame year with deliverance from anarchy, aud with the eſtabliſhment of a wiſe, free and juſt government.

Wedneſday laſt, William Cole was executed on the commons of this city, for robbing on the Waſſahickon road, two country men coming to market.—He had two accomplices in that buſineſs, who are not yet taken, and all of them had but a few days eſcaped from the jail in this city, being ſentenced to hard labor for ſome years as a puniſhment for ſundry depredations on the inhabitants in and near this city. Cole had proved himſelf incorigible by repeated robberies. It is ſaid that from his ſentence to his execution, his behavior was ſuitable to his deplorable ſituation.

BOSTON, JULY 31.

Capt. Selman, of Marblehead, returning from the Banks of Newfoundland, on the firſt of July, had his veſſel ſtruck by a whale, which foundered in nine minutes after—the Captain and his crew immediately took to their boat, and after experiencing a variety of diſtreſſes, and ſigular inſtances of providential interpoſitions in their favor, arrrived home in ſafety.

The building of the Indiaman, at Braintree, goes on with rapidity—and, it is ſaid, will be lanched about the 20th October. This veſſel is about 850 tons burthen—and is pronounced by judges to be an excellent piece of workmanſhip.

Information having been received at the Cuſtom Houſe in Portland, Caſco Bay, that a Sloop of 30 tons had anchored at Cape Cove, Cape Elizabeth, from the coaſt of Guinea, the Naval Officer immediately repaired thither.—On examination it was found by the confeſſion of one Hans Hanſon, that the ſloop ſailed from London about a year laſt March, that ſhe was commanded and chiefly owned by one John Connor—that they proceeded to the coaſt of Guinea, and purchaſed the cargo of ivory, pepper, &c. which they now have on board—that a plan was concerted to kill Capt. Connor, which was executed in December laſt, and that one Jackſon was appointed Captain in his ſtead—the ſaid ſloop was taken poſſeſſion of and carried into Portland.

AUGUST 1. Of the murder of Capt. *Connor*, in the ſloop lately ſeized at Portland, we further learn: That the perſons on board at the time of the murder, were named *Haddy*, *Jackſon*, *Bird*, and *Hanſon*;—That in November laſt, *Bird* and *Haddy*, agreed to kill the Captain, and run-away with the veſſel, and executed their purpoſe, by diſcharging two ſmall arms upon him, down the companion door, and a ſcuttle on the quarter-deck, while he was aſleep; they then threw him overboard, and *Haddy* took the command, and ſome time after ſailed for the Spaniſh Main, where he intended to ſell her; but not being able to reach the coaſt, he gave the command to Jackſon, told him to carry her whither he pleaſed, and died not long afterwards—That Jackſon declared his deſign was to carry the veſſel to Boſton.—Jackſon ſays he is a native of Newton, in this State, and, as Hanſon ſays, was aſleep in the fore part of the veſſel when the murder was committed, and knew nothing of it—That the account Hanſon gives of himſelf, is, that he is a native of Norway, an apprentice to Cap. Connor, aged 19—and that the extreme cruelty of Cap. Connor, was the pretended reaſon for the murder. The Sheriff of Cumberland has taken an inventory of the cargo, &c. to keep in poſſeſſion for the owners.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 8.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Thoſe who contemplate the true ſprings and principles of human nature, anticipate advantages from the liberal compenſation that is to be allowed to our National Legiſlators and the officers who attend them. Had a leſs rate of pay been affixed, it probably might have produced the approbation and applauſe of thoſe perſons, who are more diſtinguiſhed for zeal and economy, than for knowledge and diſcernment. He muſt have ſlightly obſerved the character of man, who has not found out, that indolence is one of his predominating qualities. Unleſs ſome powerful ſtimulus is ſuggeſted languid will be his exertions, and inefficacious his purſuits. Ambition and avarice are two operative ſprings of the human mind. The force of the former will be rendered weak in the breaſts of our legiſlators by the outcry that has been injudiciouſly raiſed againſt titles of diſtinction.—We muſt therefore have recourſe to the former; for we go upon the preſumption, that man can only be rouſed into active exertions by ſtrong incentives. The buſineſs of the United States muſt not be ſuffered to ſtand ſtill; and the public welfare will be far more endangered by too ſmall, than by too liberal an allowance to public officers.

The eſtabliſhment of a NATIONAL BANK appears to be an object of very general expectation: Such a plan would give a ſpring to trade and commeree through the States, by introducing a competent circulating medium—by enabling Congreſs and the ſeveral States to realize to the public creditors ſome part at leaſt of their juſt demands, and by reſtoring a confidence in the national faith—it would unlock the iron repoſitories of many a thouſand ruſty dollars, which have long been confined by the wary proprietors, leſt they ſhould on being releaſed, make to themſelves wings of paper and fly away.—This plan will alſo conduce to ſtrengthen the national government, and to remove jealouſies reſpecting particular States accumulating *more*, while they pay *leſs* than their proportion of the public revenue—For the bills of the national bank being unlimited in their circulation through the States, ſuperior induſtry alone, will add to the aggregate amount in any particular State.

The confidence which is already created in the new government, bids fair to excite a rivalſhip among monied men, in the terms on which they propoſe to make their loans for the immediate exigencies of the Union—and if this is the caſe, as it muſt be undoubtedly, except we ſuppoſe that mankind are blind to their own intereſt—a competition on this ſubject may more reaſonably be expected among the ſeveral banking companies in the United States.

By the arrival of a veſſel at New-London from Port-au-Prince, we learn, that a 74 gun ſhip, and 5 or 7 frigates were to ſail in a few days for New-York or Boſton, to paſs the hurricane months.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in this city.

"I have read, with attention, the report of the committee of the Houſe on the fifth article of the conſtitution: Should the propoſed amendments be adopted, I have no doubt they will give general ſatisfaction, and quiet the minds of many well diſpoſed citizens. I obſerve a bill has paſſed the lower houſe, organizing the general board of commiſſioners; that buſineſs is very important, as the harmony and peace of the different States, in a great meaſure, depend on a final adjuſtment of their accounts. From the looſe manner the accounts have been kept in, in moſt of the ſtates, the buſineſs muſt be complicated; and it would require men of experience and abilities to inveſtigate theſe accounts. For the ſmall ſalaries allowed by Congreſs, I am perſuaded the commiſſioners will find it difficult to procure perſons qualified to execute this buſineſs; and an ambarraſſment of this nature would certainly be very injurious to the public. An allowance of 1000 dollars to the chief clerk, and a diſcretionary power veſted in the commiſſioners to appoint as many aſſiſtants as the buſineſs might require, at a ſalary not exceeding 600 dollars per ann. would not, in my opinion (with ſubmiſſion to the honorable houſe) be deemed an extravagant compenſation; the public might then expect to have the buſineſs well executed, as perſons of abilities, I preſume, might be engaged on theſe terms."

ARRIVALS. NEW-YORK.

Wedneſday	Schooner Two Friends,	Hathaway,	Edenton,
Thurſday	Sloop Nelly,	Thompſon,	Virginia, 5 days.
	Sloop Betſy,	Royle,	Richmond, 3 days.
	Schooner William,	Caſſon,	Montego Bay, 22 days.
	Sloop Polly,	Newell,	Savanna, 6 days.

Publiſhed by JOHN FENNO, No. 9, MAIDEN-LANE, near the *Oſwego-Market*, NEW-YORK.—[3 *dol. per an.*]

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Begun and held at the City of *New-York*, on Wednesday the Fourth of *March*, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

An *ACT* to regulate the collection of the DUTIES imposed by Law on the TONNAGE of SHIPS or VESSELS, and on GOODS, WARES, and MERCHANDIZE, imported into the UNITED STATES.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the due collection of the duties imposed by law, on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, there shall be established and appointed, districts, ports, and officers, in manner following, to wit:

The State of NEW-HAMPSHIRE shall be one district, to include the town of Portsmouth as the sole port of entry; and the towns of Newcastle, Dover, and Exeter, as ports of delivery only; but all ships or vessels bound to or from either of the said ports of delivery, shall first come to, enter and clear at Portsmouth; and a naval officer, collector, and surveyor, for the said district shall be appointed, to reside at Portsmouth.

In the State of MASSACHUSETTS shall be twenty districts and ports of entry, to wit: Newburyport, Gloucester, Salem, and Beverly, as one port; Marblehead, Boston, and Charlestown as one port; Plymouth, Barnstable, Nantucket, Edgartown, New-Bedford, Dighton, York, Biddeford, and Pepperelborough as one port; Portland and Falmouth as one port; Bath, Wiscasset, Penobscot, Frenchman's Bay, Machias, and Passamaquody. To the district of Newburyport shall be annexed the several towns or landing places of Almsbury, Salisbury, and Haverhill, which shall be ports of delivery only; and a collector, naval officer, and surveyor, for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Newburyport. To the district of Gloucester shall be annexed the town of Manchester, as a port of delivery only; and a collector and surveyor shall be appointed, to reside at Gloucester. To the district of Salem and Beverly, shall be annexed the towns or landing places of Danvers and Ipswich, as ports of delivery only; and a collector, naval officer and surveyor for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Salem; and a surveyor to reside at each of the towns of Beverly and Ipswich. To the district of Marblehead shall be annexed the town of Lynn, as a port of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Marblehead. To the district of Boston and Charlestown shall be annexed the towns or landing places of Medford, Cohasset, and Hingham, as ports of delivery only; and a collector, naval officer, and surveyor, shall be appointed, to reside at Boston. To the district of Plymouth shall be annexed the several towns or landing places of Scituate, Duxbury, and Kingston, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Plymouth. To the district of Barnstable shall be annexed the several towns or landing places of Sandwich, Harwich, Welfleet, Province-Town, and Chatham, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Barnstable. In the district of Nantucket, the port of Sherburne shall be the sole port of entry and delivery within the same; and a collector shall be appointed to reside at Sherburne. To the district of Edgartown shall be annexed the town of Falmouth, as a port of delivery only; and a collector shall be appointed, to reside at Edgartown. To the district of New-Bedford shall be annexed West-Port, Rochester, and Wareham, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at New-Bedford. To the district of Dighton shall be annexed Swansey and Freetown, as ports of delivery only, and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Dighton. To the district of York shall be annexed Kittery and Berwick, as ports of delivery only, and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at York. To the district of Biddeford and Pepperelborough shall be annexed Scarborough, Wells, Kennebunk, and Cape-Porpoise, as ports of delivery only, and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Biddeford. To the district of Portland and Falmouth shall be annexed North Yarmouth and Brunswick, as ports of delivery only; and a collector and surveyor shall be appointed for the district, to reside at Portland. To the district of Bath shall be annexed Hallowell, Pittstown, and Topsham, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Bath. To the district of Wiscasset shall be annexed Bristol, Boothbay, and Waldoborough, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Wiscasset. To the district of Penobscot shall be annexed Thomaston, Frankfort, Sedgwick-Point, and Deer-Island, as ports of delivery only, and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Penobscot. To the district of Frenchman's Bay shall be annexed Union-River, as a port of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Frenchman's-Bay. For each of the districts of Machias and Passamaquody shall be appointed a collector, to reside at the said ports of Machias and Passamaquody respectively. The district of Newburyport shall include all the waters and shores from the State of New-Hampshire, to the north line of Ipswich. The district of Gloucester shall include all the waters and shores in the towns of Gloucester and Manchester. The district of Salem and Beverly shall include all the waters and shores in the towns of Ipswich, Beverly, Salem and Danvers. The district of Marblehead shall include all the waters and shores within the towns of Marblehead and Lynn. The district of Boston and Charlestown shall include all the waters and shores within the counties of Middlesex and Suffolk. The district of Plymouth shall include all the waters and shores within the county of Plymouth, excepting the towns of Wareham and Rochester. The district of Barnstable shall include all the shores and waters within the county of Barnstable, excepting the town of Falmouth. The district of Nantucket shall include the island of Nantucket. The district of Edgartown shall include all the waters and shores within the county of Duke's County and the town of Falmouth. The district of New-Bedford shall include all the waters and shores within the towns of New-Bedford, Dartmouth, West-Port, Rochester, and Wareham, together with all the islands within the county of Bristol. The district of Dighton shall include all the waters and shores on Taunton river, and in the town of Rehoboth; and the collectors of the several districts within that part of the State of Massachusetts, eastward of New-Hampshire, shall agree as soon as may be upon a divisional line between their respective districts, and transmit the same to the comptroller of the treasury, and such districts so agreed upon, shall include all the shores, waters, and islands within the same.

In the State of CONNECTICUT shall be three districts, to wit: New-London, New-Haven and Fairfield. The district of New-London shall extend from the east line of the said State of Connecticut to the west line of the town of Killinsworth, and north to the south line of the State of Massachusetts, and shall also include the several towns or landing places of Norwich, Stonington, Groton, Lyme, Saybrook, Haddam, East-Haddam, Middletown, Chatham, Weathersfield, Glastenbury, Hartford, East-Hartford, and Killingsworth, as ports of delivery only; New-London to be the sole port of entry; and a collector, and surveyor for the district shall be appointed, to reside at New-London, and a surveyor to reside at each of the ports of Stonington and Middletown. The district of New-Haven shall extend from the west line of the district of New-London, westerly to Ousatumnick river; to which shall be annexed the several towns or landing places of Guilford, Brandford, Milford, and Derby, as ports of delivery only; New-Haven to be the sole port of entry; and a collector and surveyor for the district shall be appointed, to reside at New-Haven. The district of Fairfield shall include all the ports and places in the said State of Connecticut, west of the district of New-Haven, to which shall be annexed the several towns or landing places of Norwalk, Stratford, Stamford, and Greenwich, as ports of delivery only; Fairfield to be the sole port of entry; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Fairfield, and New-London, New-Haven, and Fairfield, shall severally be ports of entry.

In the State of NEW-YORK shall be two districts, to wit:—Sag-Harbor on Nassau or Long-Island, and the city of New-York, each of which shall be a port of entry; the district of Sag-Harbor shall include all bays, harbors, rivers, and shores, within the two points of land, which are called Oyster-Pond Point, and Montauk Point; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Sag-Harbor, which shall be the only place of delivery in the said district; the district of the city of New-York shall include such part of the coasts, rivers, bays and harbors of the said State, not included in the district of Sag-Harbor, and moreover the several towns or landing places of New-Windsor, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, city of Hudson, Kinderhook, and Albany, as ports of delivery only; and a naval officer, collector and surveyor, for the district, shall be appointed, to reside at the city of New-York; also two surveyors, one to reside at the city of Albany, and the other at the city of Hudson; and all ships or vessels bound to, or from any port of delivery within the last named district, shall be obliged to come to, and enter or clear out at the city of New-York.

In the state of NEW-JERSEY shall be three districts, to wit: Perth-Amboy, Burlington and Bridgetown, which shall severally be ports of entry. The district of Perth-Amboy shall comprehend all that part of the state of New-Jersey known by the name of East New-Jersey (that part excepted which is hereafter included in the district of Burlington) together with all the waters thereof, heretofore within the jurisdiction of the said state, in which district the towns or landing places of New-Brunswick, Middletown-Point, Elizabeth-Town and Newark shall be ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed to reside at Perth-Amboy. The district of Burlington shall comprehend that part of the said state known by the name of West New-Jersey, which lies to the eastward and northward of the county of Gloucester, with all the waters thereof, heretofore within the jurisdiction of the said state, including the river and inlet of Little Egg-harbour, with the waters emptying into the same, and the sea coast, sound, inlets and harbours thereof, from Barnegat inlet to Brigantine inlet, in which district the landing places of Lamberton and Little Egg-Harbour shall be ports of delivery only; and a collector shall be appointed for the district, to reside at Burlington, and a surveyor at Little Egg-harbour. The district of Bridgetown shall comprehend the counties of Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland and Cape May (that part of Gloucester county excepted, which is included within the district of Burlington) and all the waters thereof heretofore within the jurisdiction of the said state; and the town of Salem, Port Elizabeth on Maurice river and Stillwell's on Great Egg-harbour, shall be ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Bridge-Town.

The state of PENNSYLVANIA shall be one district, and Philadelphia shall be the sole port both of entry and delivery for the same; and a naval officer, collector and surveyor for the district shall be appointed to reside at the said port of Philadelphia.

The State of DELAWARE shall be one district, and the borough of Wilmington shall be the port of entry, to which shall be annexed New-Castle and Port Penn as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed to reside at the said port of Wilmington.

In the State of MARYLAND shall be nine districts, to wit:—Baltimore, Chester, Oxford, Vienna, Snow Hill, Annapolis, Nottingham, Nanjemoy, and George-Town. The district of Baltimore shall include Patapsco, Susquehannah and Elk Rivers, and all the waters and shores on the west side of Chesapeake-Bay, from the mouth of Magetty river to the south side of Elk river inclusive, in which Havre de Grace and Elkton shall be ports of delivery only; and a naval officer, collector and surveyor shall be appointed for the said district, to reside at the town of Baltimore, which shall be the sole port of entry. The district of Chester shall include Chester river, and all the waters and shores on the eastern side of Chesapeake Bay, from the south side of Elk river to the north side of the eastern bay and Wye river exclusive, in which George-Town on Sassafras river, shall be a port of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed to reside at Chester, which shall be the sole port of entry. The district of Oxford shall include all the waters and shores on the eastern side of Chesapeake Bay, from the north side of Wye river and the eastern bay, to the south side of Choptank river inclusive, and Cambridge shall be a port of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed to reside at Oxford, which shall be the sole port of entry. The district of Vienna shall include all the waters and shores on the eastern side of Chesapeake-Bay, from the south side of Choptank river to the south side of Wicomico river inclusive, and Salisbury shall be a port of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Vienna, which shall be the sole port of entry. The district of Snow-Hill shall include all the waters and shores on the sea coast, from the north line of Virginia to the south line of Delaware, together with all the waters and shores on the eastern side of Chesapeake Bay, from the south side of Wicomico river to the south side of Pocomoke river inclusive, so far as the jurisdiction of the said State of Maryland extends, to which Sinnepuxent shall be a port of delivery for West-India produce only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Snow-Hill, which shall be the sole port of entry. The district of Annapolis shall include Magetty river, and all the waters and shores from thence to Drum point, on Patuxent river, and a collector for the district shall be appointed to reside at Annapolis, which shall be the sole port of entry and delivery for the same. The district of Nottingham shall include all the waters and shores on the west side of Chesapeake Bay to Drum point, on the river Patuxent, together with the said river, and all the navigable waters emptying into the same, to which, Benedict, Lower-Marlborough, Town Creek, and Silvey's landing, shall be annexed as ports of delivery only; a collector for the district shall be appointed to reside at Nottingham; and a surveyor at Town Creek; and Nottingham shall be the sole port of entry. The district of Nanjemoy shall include all the waters of Potowmack river, within the jurisdiction of the State of Maryland, from Point-look-out to Pomonkey creek inclusive, to which Saint Mary's shall be annexed, as a port of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed to reside at Nanjemoy; also a surveyor to reside at Saint Mary's, and Nanjemoy shall be the sole port of entry. The district of George Town shall include all the waters and shores from Pomonkey creek, on the north side of Potowmack river, to the head of the navigable waters of the said river, within the jurisdiction of the State of Maryland, to which Digges's landing and Carrollsburg shall be annexed as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed to reside at George-Town, which shall be the sole port of entry.

In the State of VIRGINIA shall be twelve districts, to wit:—Hampton as one port; Norfolk and Portsmouth as one port; Bermuda-Hundred and City-Point as one port; York-Town, Tappahannock, Yeocomico river, including Kinsale, Dumfries, including Newport, Alexandria, Folly-Landing, Cherry-Stone, South-Quay, and Louisville; the authority of the officers at Hampton shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbours, and inlets, between the south side of the mouth of York river, along the west shore of Chesapeake-Bay to Hampton, and thence up James river to the west side of Chickahominy river, and a collector shall be appointed to reside at Hampton, which shall be the sole port of entry. To the district of Norfolk and Portsmouth shall be annexed Suffolk and Smithfield, as ports of delivery only; and the authority of the officers of said district shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbors, and inlets, comprehended within a line drawn from Cape-Henry to the mouth of James river, and thence up James river to Jordon's-Point, and up Elizabeth river to the highest tide water thereof, and Norfolk and Portsmouth shall be the sole port of entry; and a collector, naval-officer, and surveyor for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Norfolk; also a surveyor to reside at each of the ports of Suffolk and Smithfield. To the district of Bermuda-Hundred, or City-Point, shall be annexed Richmond, Petersburg, and Manchester, as ports of delivery only; and a collector and surveyor shall be appointed, to reside at Bermuda-Hundred, or City-Point, which shall be the sole port of entry; also a surveyor for Petersburg to reside thereat, and a surveyor for Richmond and Manchester to reside at Richmond, and the authority of the officers of the said district shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbours and inlets, comprehended between Jordan's-Point and the highest tide water on James and Appomattox rivers. To the district of York-Town shall be annexed, West-Point and Cumberland, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at York-Town, which shall be the sole port of entry; also a surveyor for the two ports of delivery, to reside at West-Point; and the authority of the officers of the said district shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbors, and inlets, comprehended between the point forming the south shore of the mouth of Rappahannock river, and the point forming the south shore of the mouth of York river, and thence up the said river to West-Point, and thence up Pamunkey and Mattapony rivers, to the highest navigable waters thereof. To the district of Tappahannock shall be annexed Urbanna, Port-Royal, Fredericksburg and Falmouth, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Tappahannock, which shall be the sole port of entry; also a surveyor for each of the ports of Urbanna, Port Royal, and Fredericksburg, and the authority of the officers of the said district shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbors and inlets, comprehended between Smith's-Point, at the mouth of Potowmack, and the point forming the south shore of the mouth of Rappahannock river, and thence up the last mentioned river to the highest tide water thereof. The district of Yeocomico river, including Kinsale, shall extend from Smith's point on the south side of Potowmac river to Boyd's Hole on the same river, including all the waters, shores, bays, rivers, creeks, harbors and inlets, along the south shore of Potowmac river to Boyd's Hole aforesaid, and Yeocomico, including Kinsale, shall be the sole port of entry, and a collector shall be appointed to reside on Yeocomico river; the district of Dumfries, including Newport, shall extend from Boyd's Hole to Cockpit-Point on the south side of Potowmac river, and a collector shall be appointed to reside at Dumfries, which shall be the sole port of entry, and the authority of the officers of this district shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbors and inlets, comprehended between Boyd's Hole and Cock-Pitt Point aforesaid. For the district of Alexandria shall be appointed a collector and surveyor, to reside at Alexandria, which shall be the sole port of entry; and the authority of the officers of the said district shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbours and inlets, on the south side of the river Potowmac, from the last mentioned Cockpit-Point, to the highest tide water of the said river. For the district of Folly-landing shall be appointed a collector, who shall reside at Accomack Court-House, and whose authority shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbours and inlets, of the county of Accomack. For the district of Cherry-Stone, shall be appointed a collector, to reside at Cherry-Stone, whose authority shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbors, and inlets, comprehended within Northampton county. For the district of South Quay, a collector shall be appointed, to reside thereat, whose authority shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbors, and inlets, in that part of Virginia, comprehended within the limits of the said State. For the district of Louisville, a collector shall be appointed to reside thereat, whose authority shall extend over all waters, shores and inlets, included between the rapids and the mouth of Ohio river, on the south east side thereof.

In the State of SOUTH-CAROLINA, shall be three districts, to wit: George-Town, Charleston and Beaufort, each of which shall be a port of entry. The district of George-Town shall include the shores, inlets and rivers from the boundary of North-Carolina to the point of Cape Roman. The district of Charleston shall include all the shores, inlets & rivers from Cape Roman to Combahee river inclusive; and the district of Beaufort shall include the shores, inlets and rivers from Combahee river to Back river in Georgia, comprehending also the shores, inlets and harbours, formed by the different bars and sea islands, lying within each district respectively; at the port of Charleston shall be a collector, naval-officer and surveyor, and a collector at each of the other ports.

In the State of GEORGIA shall be four districts, to wit: Savannah, Sunbury, Brunswick and Saint Mary's, each of which shall be a port of entry. The district of Savannah shall include Savannah river, Great and Little Ogeechee rivers, with the other harbours, creeks and rivers, formed by the inlets of Tybee, Little Tybee, Warfaw and Ossabaw, north of the island of Ossabaw, and a naval-officer, collector and surveyor, for the said district shall be appointed to reside at Savannah. The district of Sunbury shall include the Medway, North and South Newport and Sapelo rivers, with the harbors, creeks and rivers, formed by the inlets of Saint Catharine's, south of Ossabaw and Sapelo; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Sunbury. The district of Brunswick shall include the Alatamaha, Frederica, and Turtle rivers, with the other harbors, creeks and rivers, formed by the inlets of Doboy, south of Sapelo, Alatamaha, and Saint Simons, north of the south point of Jekyl island; Frederica shall be a port of delivery only; and a collector for the said district shall be appointed to reside at Brunswick; the district of St. Mary's shall include Great Setilla, Little Setilla, Crooked river, and St. Mary's river, with the harbors, creeks and rivers, formed by the inlets of Saint Andrews and Amelia sounds; and a collector for the said district shall be appointed, to reside at Saint Mary's. And in each district it shall be lawful for the collector to grant a permit to unlade at any port or place within the district, and to appoint or put on board any ship or vessel for which a permit is granted, one or more searchers or inspectors, as may be necessary for the security of the revenue.

And be it further enacted, That every port of entry established by this act, shall be a port of delivery also; PROVIDED ALWAYS, That no ship or vessel not wholly belonging to a citizen or citizens of the United States, shall be admitted to unload at any port or place except the following, to wit: Portsmouth, in the State of New-Hampshire, Portland, Falmouth, Dighton, Salem, Gloucester, Newbury-Port, Marblehead, Sherburne, Boston, Plymouth, Wiscasset, Machias, and Penobscot, in the State of Massachusetts; New-London or New-Haven, in the State of Connecticut; New-York; Perth-Amboy or Burlington, in the State of New-Jersey; Philadelphia; Wilmington, New-Castle and Port-Penn, in the State of Delaware; Baltimore, Annapolis, Vienna, Oxford, George-Town on Potowmac, Chester-Town, Town Creek, Nottingham, Nanjemoy, Digges's-landing, Snow-Hill and Carrollsburgh, in the State of Maryland; Alexandria, Kinsale, Newport, Tappahannock, Port-Royal, Fredericksburgh, Urbanna, York-Town, West-Point, Hampton, Bermuda-Hundred, City-Point, Rocket's-landing, Norfolk or Portsmouth in the State of Virginia; Charlestown, or George-Town, or Beaufort in the State of South-Carolina; or in either of the districts of Savannah, Sunbury, Brunswick, or Saint Mary's in the State of Georgia: nor shall any ship or vessel arriving from the Cape of Good Hope, or from any place beyond the same, be admitted to enter at any other than the following ports to wit: Portsmouth in the State of New-Hampshire; Boston, Newbury-Port, Salem, Gloucester, Portland, or Falmouth, in the State of Massachusetts; New-London, or New-Haven, in the State of Connecticut; New-York; Perth-Amboy; Philadelphia; Wilmington in the State of Delaware; Baltimore-town, Annapolis, or George-Town, in the State of Maryland; Alexandria, Norfolk, or Portsmouth, in the State of Virginia; Charleston, George-Town, or Beaufort, in the State of South-Carolina; Sunbury, or Savannah, in the State of Georgia: PROVIDED, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the master or commander of any ship or vessel, from making entry with the collector of any port or district in which such ship or vessel may be owned, or from whence she may have sailed on such a voyage.

(To be continued.)